

On Divinsk, the statement continues: "The army was forced to retreat from Novo Alexandrovsk about twenty miles southwest of Divinsk, leaving 100 prisoners. The army was repulsed in an attempt to break through our lines at Orlov."

"The attack on the opposing forces which are retreating from the Vilna district is promising further success. We reached a line on the Suva river. It is not clear just what point on the Niemen is meant, but it probably refers to the river south of Lida and east of Grodno."

"The army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen has forced the enemy further back everywhere. In the southern theatre of war, during engagements of minor importance, German troops took 100 prisoners."

**RUSSIAN REPORTS DO NOT ADMIT DANGER.**  
An official statement received from Petrograd last night, however, puts a much better face on the situation of the Russian armies in the Vilna district, in some respects contradicting the German claims.

"In the region northwest of the line of Molodetchno-Vitebsk (both claimed yesterday by the Germans) fighting at many places for possession of the roads over the Vilna continues," the statement says. "In their encounters with the Germans the Russians consistently show their high military virtues and maintain a demeanor of calm confidence in circumstances of extreme gravity."

"On the front of Hliniak-Lida and also on the eastern bank of the St. Maurice (tributary of the Niemen) from the south, which Prince Leopold, according to Berlin, crossed in his march eastward to Byegor, the situation is unchanged."

The statement also says that the Russians in the Vilna region, after much fighting on the front of the Vilna, retired to the east. The claim is made that the Germans were repulsed from Vidy, thirty-three miles south of Divinsk and fifteen miles east of the railway.

Regarding the number of Russian troops imperiled by the closing lines of von Hindenburg and Prince Leopold, only the vaguest estimates are available. It is believed, however, that the number is considerable, as the lines before Vilna have been strongly held.

Another Petrograd despatch quotes the Bourse Gazette as saying that the evacuation of Kiev, in the far south, behind the Galician and Volynsk lines, is proceeding in an orderly manner. Previous reports indicated that Russian victories in this region had caused the temporary cessation of the movement to evacuate the city.

**MYSTERIOUS TIP STARTS ALL-NIGHT HUNT FOR ROFRANO**  
(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Brothman's hand as he admitted he had been in the New Utrecht Avenue flat, where the murder was planned, and in the face of his previous denials that he had ever met Montano, he admitted he had known that person for two years, and that the little slaver had been brought to the New Utrecht Avenue house by Frank E. Montano. All of this agreed exactly with statements made by Montano.

Carnival admitted also that Joe La Salle had been present at the flat and that certain parts of the story told by La Salle were true. In the main, Carnivals sought to place the full responsibility for the murder on Montano. Questioned about Ro-frano, however, he shrugged his shoulders and protested that he knew of no connection of Ro-frano with the case.

Pauline Samuels, his sweetheart, had another talk with him. "I told him to tell the truth," she said. "But he was always good to me and I'm doing the best I can for him by telling him that if he knows anything he ought to tell it to the court. He says, 'What's the hurry?'"

Following Carnivals' admissions came the confession of Mrs. Betty Elliot of No. 235 East Thirty-third Street, keeper of a rooming house, that she had lied in the trial of Montano, as part of a plot to provide an alibi, and that she never had been at the scene of the murder until long after it had taken place.

Her story broke down when she told the murder two strange men came to her, told her they wanted her to be a witness and that it would help a prominent politician. If she did, she said, a man in whom she was particularly interested would receive a political job. After she had been coached in the story she was to tell, and had testified that she was particularly curious to look at the spot where she had said the shooting took place. She had not seen it before. She was locked up on a charge of perjury and will be arraigned to-day.

Thomas Porcari, a broker indicted in connection with the "perjury school," will be arraigned to-day for pleading. It has been understood he is willing to confess, but before the District Attorney will listen to him he must plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court.

**GOES INSANE IN SUBWAY, ATTACKS PASSENGERS**

Becoming suddenly violent as he was returning from a fruit search for his last night, Arthur O'Neil, a 30-year-old man, was taken to a car of a Lenox Avenue subway express, knocking down persons in his path until courageous passengers threw themselves upon him and pinned him to the floor.

From Times Square the seventy-second Street express stop O'Neil, who lives at No. 522 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a thirty-year-old man, lay prone on the floor and nearly smothered under the tangle of men holding him down. He was taken to the psychiatric ward of Bellevue.

## BIG GUNS POUND GERMAN LINE AT ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

French Believe Their Long-Range Artillery Will Make For 'Most Uncomfortable'

**BOMBARD RAILROADS.**

Paris Official Reports Tell of Smashing Column of Infantry in Far Distance.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A new and striking development in the use of French artillery, possibly the forerunner of another attack on a grand scale against the famous salient at St. Mihiel, is revealed by official Paris reports. Powerful batteries of long-range guns have been brought up at several points of the front and, firing effectively at ranges of seven miles and more, probably with aeroplanes as spotters, have shelled the German depots and lines of communication far back of the firing line.

The whole tenor of the official reports indicates the deliberate adoption of a new policy in this respect, and the night report shows that its chief force has been directed at St. Mihiel, batteries placed on both flanks of that position being used to hurl shells upon the roads and railways behind it.

"In the 'Woivre,'" says the night statement, "we have at several points been able to examine the results of our fire. A column of infantry and its train have been dispersed on the road from St. Maurice to Thilloit, at the foot of the Meuse Hills."

St. Maurice is eleven miles north-west of St. Mihiel, and about eight miles east of the battle-front. The German infantry was presumably being brought forward to relieve the men in the point of the St. Mihiel salient, and was marching along this road, one of the two routes by which St. Mihiel can be supplied, when the French shells, fired from probably ten miles away, behind the hills on the northern flank of the famous "bloody angle," fell among them.

**FRENCH HOPE TO CRIPPLE RAILROAD LINE.**

The southern flank, however, also was assailed. "Near the Calonne trench, in the Forest of Apremont, north of Flirey and north of Hognieville," the French statement continues, "enemy works have suffered great damage." The points mentioned practically outline the entire St. Mihiel position.

"Our long range artillery has hit the station at Thilloit. A train quickly left the station, while another train was stopped by projectiles." Thilloit, at the junction of the valleys of the Rupt-de-Mad and the Madaine, which leads to St. Mihiel, fifteen miles further west, is the railroad from which the German trenches in the entire triangle have been supplied. It is about five miles from the battle front on the southern side of the salient, and it is the French have succeeded in bringing it permanently under the range of their guns, the entire St. Mihiel position will be made a most uncomfortable one for the Germans.

It is not here alone, however, that the French artillery has shown new activity. "Between Puzieux and Delme we have cut a small bridge on the railway from Metz to Chateau Salins." Delme is eighteen miles from the great Fortress of Metz and seven miles from Chateau Salins. It is six miles across the frontier in German Lorraine, the battle front here nearly coinciding with the frontier. Interruption of the traffic on the railroad from Metz to Chateau Salins undoubtedly would embarrass seriously the German forces on the whole Lorraine front.

**REPORTS TELL OF GREAT ARTILLERY DUELS.**

The French afternoon statement also speaks of effective long-range work by the French artillery. "In the Artois district," it says, "our artillery last night delivered a violent bombardment against the works of the enemy and interfered with their provision trains." And again, "to the north of Perthes"—which is several miles behind the firing-line, northeast of Rheims—a depot of munitions within the enemy's lines was blown up.

"In Lorraine our batteries continued their destructive fire upon the works of the enemy, and brought into the field certain routes by which the enemy has been securing provisions."

In addition to this use of long-range artillery, the French statement speaks of German bombardments of Arras and its suburbs with shells of heavy calibre, artillery exchanged in Champagne and in the Vosges, and bomb and mine fighting west of Peronne, around Roye, and in the Eastern Argonne. Rifle and machine-gun fire also is spoken of at several points.

To-day's German official statement speaks of only one occurrence on the western front, the bombardment by British ships of German batteries on the Belgian coast. It says that the ships retired after having been hit and damaged by German shells, without doing any material damage to the shore batteries.

**FUNERAL OF GEORGE A. DOWDEN.**

The funeral of George Augustus Dowden, art connoisseur, who died at his home, No. 125 Lincoln Avenue, New York, Sunday, will be held to-morrow. Interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Mr. Dowden, who was seventy-one years old, all his life he was a collector of pictures and for a period of twenty years, beginning in 1878, he held exhibits annually in Newark. He is survived by a wife and eight children.

## GREAT WAR CREDIT LOAN WORKS SHIFT COUNTRY'S MONEY

Cash to Remain in Sections Where Subscribed, and Not Be "Mobilized."

**OTHER DETAILS FIXED.**

Subscriptions to Be Called For in Instalments When Needed for Actual Use.

Further details made public to-day of the proposed huge credit loan to France and England show that precautions will be taken to prevent a disturbance of the money market. The money will remain in this country, but there might have been such a shifting about of cash in the banks that a serious mobilization of usable money would follow.

The money under present plans not only will remain in this country, but in the sections where it may be subscribed until it actually is needed. The loan will be placed in instalments over several months and the bonds will be issued as the instalments are called for.

Two excellent purposes will be served by this plan, it is believed. One is that bankers of the interior will no longer have reason to fear a draining to New York of what has been estimated at from one-third to one-half the available money of the Nation.

Members of the Anglo-French mission that is negotiating the loan have been impressed with the instalment plan because it will mean a saving in interest to Great Britain and France. With the bonds remaining unused until this or that instalment is called, there will be no payment of interest on them.

**BANKS TO HOLD INSTALMENTS SUBJECT TO CALL.**

Most subscriptions to loans are paid in instalments, usually four, at such intervals as may be specified in the contract, commonly one month. In the present instance it has been proposed that the instalments be subject to call, so that a bank subscribing to \$1,000,000 of the bonds would pay \$250,000 at once, and would keep in its vaults the remaining \$750,000. Until a second 25 per cent. should be called by the disbursing agent this amount would be available for demand loans or for such other uses as might not interfere with having it immediately at hand when needed for the loan.

A further advantage that would be gained, it is believed, by the instalment plan is that before all the payments had been made, considerable parts of the principal of the loan would have been paid out by the borrowers for commodities bought in this country.

Each month that went by would increase the amount of money so returned to circulation, and it is possible that by the time the entire subscription had been paid in approximately one-half of it would either have been paid back or would be due. In this way all possible strain on this country would have been equalized, if it had not been obliterated entirely.

**LIKELY TO EXCLUDE MUNITIONS OF WAR FROM LOAN.**

Munitions seemed to-day to be taking care of themselves in the working out of details of the loan. Bankers who have been in close touch with the Commissioners are strengthening the impression that the latter will, in effect, concede the demand of a strong element that munitions shall be excluded from the purposes for which the money may be applied.

There was a good deal of inclination in the financial district to look upon the situation as shaping for a complete victory for the Americans. They have carried their point regarding the rate of the loan, it is to go to the guarantors. They have carried their point regarding the exclusion of munitions. The terms for which the bonds are to run are satisfactory. The loan is to be run on a cash basis, and there will remain only the amount of the loan.

When Mrs. Beatrice Tackney of No. 255 West Fifteenth Street remonstrated with her husband, Joseph, for not getting home until 1 o'clock this morning, Tackney drew a razor out of his pocket and slashed at her, cutting her on the hand and on the side of the neck. She fled to the street and called a policeman.

The policeman and Mrs. Tackney found Tackney lying on the floor, his throat and wrists cut with the razor, and the children, waked by their mother's screams, looking on in terror. Mrs. Tackney received medical attention and Tackney was taken to New York Hospital, where it is said he probably will die. He is a prisoner charged with a felonious assault and attempted suicide.

**MACHINE SHOPS GUARDED.**

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 21.—A large squad of police and private detectives guarded the Brown & Sharpe machine shops to-day, where a strike was called yesterday. The management said that night work would soon be discontinued, but said it would fight the demand for an eight-hour working day in all departments.

## Scene in Vilna, Captured by the Germans, And Part of Doinsk, Expected to Fall Soon



THE RIVER FRONT OF VILNA  
© By Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

## GOLD-HEADED CANE MYSTERY HINTED IN DUMBA CASE

(Continued from First Page.)

he added, had asked him to do this and no intimation had been made to him that he was expected to go to Washington, or that he might be expected to be watched.

In addition to the letters from Ambassador Dumba and Capt. von Pappen, German military attaché, Archibald carried a note from German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff addressed to Mme. von Bernstorff, and one from Prince von Hatzfeldt, of the German Embassy, to Princess von Hatzfeldt. He said these letters were sealed, but he was confident they were harmless. With each letter was a present, a clock to Mme. von Bernstorff and a cut glass bonbon dish to Princess Hatzfeldt.

Archibald's statement was issued following a conference with his lawyers, after which he answered such questions as Frank J. Hogan, his lawyer, permitted. This is his statement: NOT A "DESPATCH BEARER," ARCHIBALD INSISTS.

When I arrived in America this morning I had practically no information regarding the unfortunate affair involved in the sending by the Austrian Ambassador to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country of a letter by me, and hence I refrained from making any statement until I could become at least slightly acquainted with what has been said in this country.

I now make this simple statement of the facts of the case: One thing I wish to state emphatically, and that is, that I was in no sense a "despatch bearer" for any one, but what I did was done merely as an accommodation to friends. Naturally, before leaving for Belgium territory to do field work with armies engaged in the war, I sought proper letters of introduction and recommendation, and the day before I sailed several such letters were sent to my hotel. These letters were mostly in German, and as I am not proficient in reading that language I did not seek to translate them. With the exception of a couple of notes accompanying trifling gifts of a personal nature, I supposed that all these letters were in relation to my work, and in fact I did not know, nor do I now know, anything of their contents. That some of them were sealed did not occasion any surprise, as official letters of introduction are frequently delivered sealed.

**"FRIENDLY TO CAUSE" NOTE FOR EMERGENCIES.**  
I read only one letter in particular which I had asked Prince Hatzfeldt to have written for me, and in fact, I myself suggested, almost word for word, its contents. Feeling that there might be a strong anti-American sentiment in Germany, and not knowing to what extent that might inconvenience those travelling with me, I asked Prince Hatzfeldt to prepare me an open letter, stating that I was friendly to their cause; this was a letter of only a couple of lines that could be read in a moment in case of necessity, and intended to be used only in the event we were subjected to any local hostile demonstration. There were a few letters to official friends, of course, but I did not examine them.

Dr. Dumba's letter was given to me most openly at the last moment, on the dock at the foot of the steamer's gangplank, just before sailing. Hundreds of persons were about, and there was not the slightest suggestion of secrecy. Of its contents I had absolutely no knowledge. It was in a small, sealed envelope, without special seal, however, and owing to the open manner in which it was publicly handed me

I supposed, of course, that it simply referred to my work. I feel that the very openness of the manner in which the letter was given me shows that Dr. Dumba had no intention of using me or my passport as a shield for the transmission of any improper letters, but, knowing personally I was sailing, simply availed himself of the opportunity of having his note delivered direct.

**LEFT EMBARRASSING LETTERS ABOARD SHIP.**

Last year when I went abroad I was compelled to land at Plymouth, England, when the copper on the ship was seized, and had to proceed through London to Holland. As a result of that I would be embarrassing at this time to carry any German written letters recommending me to German officials, through England, I placed most of my papers in the ship's safe-deposit box, intending to leave them should it be again necessary to proceed overland through England. I saw no reason, nor do I know now, why, because the Rotterdam called at Falmouth, I had not the right to have my German written papers in my possession, or was subject to arrest when I was a through American passenger on a neutral vessel with no intention of landing in England or even going ashore.

I did not consciously break either the spirit or the letter of my passport or of any law, but merely did what every traveller crossing the ocean does, by carrying notes or small packages as an accommodation to friends, just as I did when I returned from Germany last year, when I carried several letters and official despatches to our State Department for Ambassador Gerard and packages for Mrs. Gerard and others.

Of course, in doing this for Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard I did it simply as a matter of friendship, precisely as I carried the letters in this case.

**SAYS SOME ONE "ADDED" TO HIS STATEMENT.**  
I regret the affair, not so much on my own account, as on account of the far-reaching consequences to friends, especially Dr. Dumba. The letter to Baron Burian, whom I have known sev-



STREET SCENE IN DIVINSK...  
© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

The Germans have opened hostilities against the Serbians in the region of Semendria, southeast of Belgrade, the apparent objective being control of the Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia-Adrianople-Constantinople Railway.

French forces have been assisting the Serbs in the field, and it was announced in July a large force of British had been sent to Serbia to meet any aggressive move by the German-Austrians there.

The Russians who evacuated Vilna are declared by Berlin to be still in retreat and have also been forced to retire from Novo Alexandrovsk to the south of Divinsk.

Heavy artillery engagements and fighting by sapping operations are in progress along the western line in France and Belgium. Considerable damage, according to Paris, has resulted to the German positions at several points from the fire of the French guns.

Allied warships have bombarded Middelkerke and Westende on the Belgian coast.

Victory for the Italian arms is claimed by Rome in the region of Osteria and Fiorentini, where a violent Austrian attack was repulsed after hours of furious fighting.

Shells thrown by the Austrians have done much damage around Cozoca, Dver and in Plezzo, while shells from Italian batteries caused a vast conflagration at Koritnica.

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I regret the affair, not so much on my own account, as on account of the far-reaching consequences to friends, especially Dr. Dumba. The letter to Baron Burian, whom I have known sev-

eral years, was, as already stated, given me so openly that I thought it related merely to my work in the field. I was in no sense a "courier" for any belligerent and am positive that all concerned will bear out this statement.

My counsel has called my attention to an interview telegraphed from Rotterdam via London. The major portion is quite correct, but the last paragraph has obviously been added and made out of whole cloth. The sentence added to the end of the despatch says: "I am the victim of the cunning method of the Austrian and German Embassy officials in making me the bearer of an incriminating document."

As I have never had any reason to suspect any such thing and have never for a moment harbored any such thought I wish to emphatically deny the use of any expression of the kind. I do not think that I was the victim of any trickery nor do I believe that any official of either embassy acted in any way except in the best of faith.

Archibald dwelt at length upon the courtesy shown him by the British authorities when two men passed his despatches. He said he was locked up in a police cell for one night, but that the British military authorities offered him the most profuse apologies the next morning and did everything thereafter to make things nice and comfortable for him.

## BULGARIA CLEARS RAILROADS WHILE ARMY MOBILIZES

King Ferdinand Calls 45,000 Men in Macedonia and Thrace to the Colors.

**REVOLT THREAT MADE.**

Agrarians Reported to Have Demanded Check on Pro-German Policy.

ATHENS, Sept. 21.—Advice received here from diplomatic sources are to the effect that freight traffic has been suspended on the Bulgarian railroads since last Saturday. Forty-five thousand Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace have been called to the colors.

The leader of the Agrarian Party in Bulgaria is declared to have threatened King Ferdinand with a revolution if the alleged Germanophile policy of Bulgaria was continued. The King is reported to have replied that the Government was pursuing the policy which best served Bulgaria's interests.

**German Forces Attack on the Serbian Frontier.**

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Announcement was made by the War Office here to-day of an attack by German forces on the Serbians. It was said the Serbians were driven back.

"On the northern bank of the Danube," the announcement says, "German artillery engaged in battle Serb positions south of the river near Semendria (twenty-four miles southeast of Belgrade). The enemy was driven off. His artillery fire was silenced."

The War Office statement from Berlin last night says of the Serbian front: "Austro-Hungarian and German batteries bombarded yesterday Serb positions on the southern bank of the Save and the Danube. The Fortress of Belgrade also was subjected to our fire."

"Near the Estuary of the Drina our troops surprised and destroyed Serbian advanced detachments." (Surprise of the Serbians at the influence of the Drina and Save Rivers would indicate an Austro-German advance along the line twice chosen by Austria for the invasion of Serbia. In each case the Austrians met with severe defeat after they had penetrated into Serbia.)

**LABOR MEN CONSIDER GERMAN PROPAGANDA**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which has begun a series of conferences here, will consider the German and Austrian propaganda.

At the conclusion of the first session last evening Samuel Gompers, President of the federation and Chairman of the council, told a representative of The World that nothing could be said about the propaganda at present. He intimated that a formal announcement will be made after the matter has been considered by the council.

**CANDY**  
PENNY A POUND PROFIT  
Offering for Tuesday  
Special Assorted Chocolates  
GOOD looking, good tasting assortment of Chocolate Covered Sweets, presented in a pleasing diversity of styles, centres and flavors that leaves no candy taste ungratified. This assortment numbers its friends by the thousands. **POUND BOX 19c**

**Special for Tuesday**  
DIXIE SWEETS—Everything south of the Mason and Dixon Line. New Orleans open kettle Molasses, from the Jackies, Virginia Peanut Butter, the finest confection. **POUND BOX 10c**

**Special for Wednesday**  
VANILLA CHOCOLATES AND STRAWBERRY CHOCOLATE KISSES—A superb blending of rich cream, vanilla, chocolate and strawberry flavors, and chocolate coated coconut, done into delicious assortments. **POUND BOX 10c**

The modified weight includes the container in each case.

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See What Farm Bargains World Ads. Offer To-Day!